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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.
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CIRCULATION DURING SEPTEMBER

Geo. L. Bloomfield, Auditor of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Not number distributed.....\$691,004
 Average daily circulation.....105,036

And said Geo. L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of September, 1905, was as per schedule below:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1905.

W. O. SOMMERFELD,
 Notary Public.

MISSOURI ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.

In addition to Editor Palmer's story of the ear of corn which fell across the railroad's right of way and stopped a train of cars in Carroll County, an authenticated instance of Boone County's preeminence in the corn way is attracting considerable interest.

From Brooklyn, N. Y., comes the news of a citizen who came out to the World's Fair last year and returned to his home bearing an ear of corn from Boone County's prize-winning exhibit. A few kernels dropped off the ear as it dried, and a neighbor who chanced in one evening gathered up a dozen of these and took them with him. Last spring he planted them in his back yard, and in the natural course of events the corn sprouted and began to grow vigorously.

At this point the New York Globe became interested in the corn. That paper says:

Nobody in all South Brooklyn ever saw anything grow the way this corn did. It was higher than the back fence in no time, and still it grew in no time, and was ready to be harvested in no time. Some of the people in the vicinity had heard of the big corn of the Middle West, but most of them had regarded such stories as travelers' tales until they had this actual evidence before them. But were they made as to the height the corn would reach and victory came from the hands of the corn. A few days ago the ears that had formed on the stalks were ripe, and the owner harvested his crop. Before he cut the stalks down, however, he had them measured accurately by a committee of truthful citizens, and several were found to be more than eighteen feet tall. Each of the big ears weighed more than a pound of shelled corn, and the total crop from some fifteen stalks was more than a bushel.

In this country we should have been surprised that a dozen grains produced but fifteen stalks. Had those dozen grains fallen in home soil they would have done better. In Missouri, communities of truth citizens wouldn't pay any attention to corn which was but eighteen feet high. Corn can't grow in Missouri until it is twenty-seven feet high. However, the corn did fairly well, considering that it was away from home, and Missouri recognizes and acknowledges it as its own corn.

AMERICAN METTLE.

What is the mettle of the American? asked a novelist in one of the most notable American books of recent years. Has the American developed any new virtue or carried any old virtue forward to characteristic development? Has he added to the civilization of Europe the spectacle of a single virtue transcendently exercised? We are not, declares the novelist, heavier than other brave people, we are not more polite, we are not more honest or more truthful or more sincere or kind. Then he gives expression to this sentiment: "I wish to God that some virtue, say the virtue of truthfulness, could be known throughout the world as the unfailing mark of the American—the mettle of his pasture. Not to lie in business, not to lie in religion—to be honest with one's fellowmen, with God—suppose the rest of mankind would agree that this virtue constituted the characteristic of the American! That would be fame for ages."

Do not the motives of present American life in a measure answer the question? What is the American mettle? And is not that mettle the fundamental truthfulness of Americanism? Every agitation of the times marks the principle underlying American institutions, defines and emphasizes the principle of truthfulness, integrity, fair play.

Judged from the manifestations of its public life

within the past few years, America's strongest motive is honesty. Surface conditions in the era of industrialism may have belied the potential moving principle, but the first pause and introspection raise and vindicate it. Just now we are witnessing a moral revolt against dishonesty which has every evidence of being real, thorough and profound. The principle of honesty in every department of life has been for long months, and even years, the first topic with the American people. Like heaven it is at work upon the whole substance of affairs, with a power which cannot be denied.

In occupying themselves with an abstraction, a rule or principle of conduct, the American people are doing what no other people has done in history. Nations have occupied themselves with principles of government, and revolutions have been worked in peace which had to do with political abstractions; but no nation before has devoted itself to a consideration of ethics; no nation has ever set itself to reform its everyday life prompted solely by ethical considerations. As The Republic has before observed, morals are possessing an almost sensational interest for the public; and the keen zest and at the same time sober and thorough purpose with which discussion is cutting down to the question of integrity, truthfulness and fair dealing warrant the highest hopes for future conduct which will reflect the true mettle of America.

SEEING THE BOOKS.

The result of seeing the books has been a cessation of slander by the Republican party and its organs. We have had nine months of silence since a Democratic default indicted the Republicans into office at Jefferson City. The Republicans have been shown; the Honorable M. W. Gustin has crawled in his hole somewhere; the Annapolis organ which howled discrepancy for thirty years has taken to howling about something else; and Missouri is grateful.

There is a compensation for other losses when the State can put a quietus on the slanders by permitting their party to hold the reins for a little while. The extent to which Missouri has suffered by the persistent charges of "eleven million" discrepancies, "looted" funds, and "embezzlements," coupled with a clamor to "see the books," can never be computed, but all men must agree that it is considerable.

Now that the Republican officials have the books, they have examined and found straight, a duty is incumbent upon them to say so. The Republican party, its officers and organs owe it to the State of Missouri to declare what condition has been found. Silence is eloquent enough, a confession that the party has been redoubtably lying for thirty years; but silence is not a sufficient apology to the State and its people. An express admission that Republican politics and Republican journalism have been a lie for a generation would be a highly graceful admission on the part of those who have seen the books and could speak authoritatively. It would not tell anybody anything new, but it would be a decided satisfaction to the Commonwealth and its reputable inhabitants. Decent and fair-minded Republicans would appreciate it as well as Democrats.

The Republicans have seen the books—let them speak up. What have they found? Let the Honorable Swanger and the Honorable Hadley and all the rest of them answer. Let the Globe publish the result. Let the Honorable M. W. Gustin come out of hiding and pipe up. Out with it, all of them! Silence is not enough. Smite the harp, cleave the lute, sound the trumpet, wind the bassoon, while the waltzing, pipe the panderon, hiss the hunter, beat the tympanics and call the world to witness! Blast the announcement to the four winds that it may go out and combat the slanders of years. Make a noise about it. The Republicans have seen the books for nine months and found them straight, every figure correct, every dollar in its place. It is high time for them to make the long due apology to the people of Missouri and to the country at large.

And while they are about it let them add that in the years of Democratic ascendancy the largest cash capital fund has been accumulated, the institutions of the State multiplied and strengthened and the interests of labor and capital promoted; that forty millions principal and interest of the public debt bequeathed to Democracy by the preceding Republican administration of graft and extravagance has been wiped out, that the mortgages of the State have been burned, and the tax rate brought below the level of other States—and all accomplished during the years that the Republican party and its press did nothing but clamor to see the books and slander the State by charges of mismanagement and corruption, discrepancies and graft.

The public is grateful that the generation of Republican lying about State administration terminates with silence after the officers have had nine months of seeing the books; but albeit grateful, it will not be wholly satisfied with less than the express acknowledgment of reckless crimes of slander committed against honest government.

And the respectable Republicans of Missouri are entitled, equally with the Democrats, to have the politicians and the press make the acknowledgment. It is due citizenship of every class. It is due the people who have homes in this State and the people who have their business in this State. Such an open acknowledgment of truth ought to be made, and is likely to become an issue in the Republican party; and by insisting upon it the reputable voters can compel the party leaders and of-ficials to make it.

SEPARATE STATEHOOD SCORES ONE.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, sets forward a good many points for the cause of separate and independent statehood for Oklahoma and Sequoyah, in a remark attributed to him by a correspondent at Muskogee. Mr. Clapp is reported as indicating in conversation that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs "places the balance of power in the rights of the Indians" in Sequoyah. In other words, the committee holds that in disposing of the future of that country the interests and welfare of the Five Nations and the treaty obligations entered into with them by the United States shall be the paramount consideration.

This corresponds substantially with arguments used in the Muskogee Convention to the effect that in the last Congress one of the strongest points made by members against the application for the admission of Oklahoma and Sequoyah as a single State was that the Indians of the Five Nations had not joined in the application. The United States, it was pointed out, was bound by solemn treaties, forming part of the supreme law of the land, not to annex their country to any other jurisdiction without their consent, and that so long as this consent was withheld Sequoyah could not well be admitted to statehood as a part of Oklahoma.

This consent of the tribes is still withheld and they signify their intention never to grant it by making application for admission to the Union as a separate State which is the only condition in which they can continue to enjoy the separate auton-

omy guaranteed by the treaties, now that their tribal Governments are in the process of dissolution.

The natural and inevitable corollary from these conditions is the view expressed by Senator Clapp to the effect that there should be two States created out of the two territories, and immediately admitted to the Union. If Congress cannot be brought to this view, he favors immediate admission of the two as one State. This is a logical conclusion from the situation, for since these treaty Indians cannot well be brought under the direct control of Congress in a territorial form of government, statehood is the only alternative on the expiration of their tribal Governments in March next. But it does not seem likely that Congress will disregard treaty obligations and annex the tribes to Oklahoma against their will.

Such action would be as distasteful and irksome to the one as to the other. Apart from the fact that Sequoyah does not desire to be absorbed, is the fact that Oklahoma does not wish to take her in. The objection will not be lessened by the Senate Committee's stand that the rights of the Indians should remain paramount in all that part of the single State now known as Sequoyah. Oklahoma desires immediate statehood on any terms, but prefers it separate from Sequoyah, and her neighbor is of the same mind. Separate statehood for the two seems by far the most probable outcome.

Muskogee has formed a Fifty-thousand Club and will begin hustling to fill up its census rolls to the point called for by the title. The city which had the honor of entertaining the Sequoyah Convention and of assisting at the birth of the Sequoyah Constitution has a good start in its progress to greatness. Its commercial and industrial advantages should bring it the fifty thousand easily in five or ten years.

If President Roosevelt's intentions are correctly stated, Senator Fire Alarm Forker will have to meet Mr. Secretary Taft on the Ohio stump before the autumn ballots begin to fall in November. Mr. Forker has expressed much concern at statements to the effect that there has been a split between him and the President, but the President seems determined to drive in the wedge.

Engineer Bunan-Varilla proposes to substitute the Strait of Panama for the Panama Canal by digging a ditch 600 feet wide at the water line, 500 feet wide at the bottom and forty-five feet deep at low tide. His amendment will surely be accepted if he can show, as he claims, that the work can be completed in five years and at less than bankruptcy cost.

RECENT COMMENT.

Is Milk Inspection a Farce?
 Mary Hinman Abel in The Delicater.

Whittaker, in his report on the milk supply of New England cities, says that there is "no special sanitary inspection of milk and its sources in any New England town or city." He says that the milk is "not inspected, but rather than milk matters. We find that wherever milk inspection is reported as 'efficiently performed,' as in Boston, the statement refers chiefly to the prevention of 'selling less food than the purchaser supposes he is receiving.' As the geography class says, 'from Maine to California,' it is all the same. To begin with Maine: According to Pearson's report, 'Milk inspectors shall be appointed in towns of more than 3,000 inhabitants, and may be appointed in smaller towns.' And yet Portland, its chief city, with 50,000 people, reports 'no milk ordinance and no inspection' to the Government. In California, to make the regular geographical skip, we find in the law the phrases 'it is the duty,' 'it is prohibited,' 'orders are required,' with many 'shall' and 'musts' covering apparently all that ought to be covered, and its chief city, San Francisco, reports that the 'shall' and 'musts,' even adding the naïve order that 'inspectors of dairies must report conditions that might render milk impure.' And yet, it is not stated how an ignorant dairymaid is to be instructed as to these conditions or what pressure is to be brought to bear to oblige him to make a report as to his own injury. We learn that 'none of the city dairies or dairy farmers sending milk into the city have been inspected.' Not strange, certainly, since there is 'no appropriation for the supervision of the milk supply,' and we may be excused from saying that this remarkable order is carried out 'as well as possible.' But the honest and Providence have found it necessary to make the same provision as to garbage. For obvious reasons some cities forbid the sale of spring water by the milk peddler.

Do Not Overwork the Heart.

Doctor J. R. Lemen of St. Louis University Medical Faculty, in Journal of Missouri Medical Association.

We know that a large part of the heart power is used to dilate the vessels, and if there is for any reason a continuous contraction of the vessels in the general circulation, the heart follows the well-known law whereby all hollow muscles increase in strength in proportion to any obstacle offered to the exercise of their function, provided their metabolism remains perfect. In this we have the key to the condition, for so long as the metabolism is perfect the heart will continue to grow, so as to care for the increased weight in the blood vessels; but when the metabolism is low, the growth is stopped, and the heart is left to grow old and eventually be interfered with, as well as the nutrition of other parts of the body; and as a consequence we have the myocardium unable to take care of circulation properly, and we have resulting dilation and possibly sudden death from heart failure.

The direct cause of the hypertrophy in these cases is the extra work of the heart to overcome increased pressure. We must remember that the vessels are not only elastic, but are also endowed with 'nervous governance.' We must also consider that nature, when in harmony, is very economical; that one function is expected to do while some other is working. Thus the man who is digesting a heavy meal is not expected to give up his best thoughts during that time, since the elastic vessels, by contracting and dilating, will supply increased blood to each part and diminish it in another. When the equilibrium is maintained we do not find that the metabolism is greatly increased in health by the activity of the various functions; but disturb the equilibrium by great functional activity in the stomach and muscles at the same time, and the blood pressure will be tremendously increased with consequent extra strain on the vessels, the heart getting its full quota.

A Struggle of Centuries.

One count against Russia is often drawn defectively. She is guilty of treating Poland clumsily and barbarously at present, but the ordinary tale of a weak country inexorably swallowed by a strong one is less history than romance. Russian territory was partitioned by Sweden and Poland a century before the turn of Poland to be divided once. Poland took possession of the Russian part and disintegrated her treaty obligations. The Russians were treated with barbarity. A Russian historian puts it, when Russia took her place of Poland, it was 'but a single battle in the long campaign which had lasted for 80 years, and which even now is not concluded.' The provinces which Catherine took she re-conquered, Poland having taken them from Russia when her star was in the ascendant. Moreover, when Poland lost her independence she was in a state, as far from freedom as the 1800,000 inhabitants only the 1800,000 nobles 'there a share in conducting that ceremonial nobility which was called a government.' The plebeians were slaves. 'Your lips overflow with freedom,' wrote Modzelewski in 1828, 'but there is naught among you except a barbarous servitude, which abandons the life of a man to the mercy or mercilessness of his lord.' It was a King of Poland who said that his nobles made a difference between their lords and their lords. Lord Salisbury has well said, 'all the facts which make in favor of the Russia of the past tell with fatal force against the Russia of to-day.' If the former State of Poland was so bad, what a Government it is that causes even that past anarchy to be regretted!

BOWMAN-HILL WEDDING TAKES PLACE AT BRIDE'S HOME

Bonne Terre Banker Married to Former Professor of Modern Languages in Liberty College—Garden-Webb Wedding at Chicago Interesting to St. Louis Society Folk—Notes of Coming Events in the Social World.



MRS. JOHN J. BOWMAN, Formerly Miss Betty Hill of Preston place.

Yesterday evening at 6:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. George W. Hill of No. 188 Preston place, Mr. John J. Bowman of Bonne Terre, Mo., and Miss Betty Hill were married, the bridegroom's father, the Reverend T. A. Bowman, officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. George W. Hill and is a very pretty and lively young woman, having been until quite recently a teacher of modern languages in the Liberty College at Liberty, Mo. Mr. Bowman is the oldest son of the Reverend T. A. Bowman of Fredericktown, Mo. He was graduated from the William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., in 1897, and engaged in editorial work at Salem and Louisiana, Mo., till four years ago. The couple left the same evening for Detroit, Niagara, Buffalo, and Washington, where they will attend the National Bankers Association, after which they will return to their home in Bonne Terre, Mo.

Cards were received in St. Louis yesterday announcing the marriage of Mrs. Betty Hill of No. 188 Preston place, and Mr. John J. Bowman of Bonne Terre, Mo. The wedding, which took place in Chicago last Saturday evening, September 23rd, was a very quiet affair. The bride, who is a very pretty and lively young woman, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Olive Cross, and her mother, Mrs. George W. Hill. The groom, who is a very pretty and lively young man, was attended by his brother, Mr. John J. Bowman, and his father, Mr. George W. Hill.

After the ceremony, which took place in the parlor of the bride's home, a reception was held. The bride and groom were surrounded by a large number of guests, including many of the friends of the bride and groom. The reception was a very quiet affair, and the bride and groom were very happy. The wedding was a very quiet affair, and the bride and groom were very happy.

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CUDAHY SENDS WORD TO OMAHA SHERIFF

Says He Will Go Home With Officer, but Otherwise Will Fight Extrajudicial.

CUDAHY DENIES IMPLICATION.

Young Man Declares He Was Innocent Victim of Kidnaping—Father Also Issues Statement.

Omaha, Oct. 4.—Sheriff Power to-day received a telegram from Pat Crowe himself, in which Crowe asks the Sheriff to go to Montana to bring him to Omaha. In his telegram Crowe says that he will make no effort to avoid extradition in case the Sheriff goes after him, but that unless he does so he will make every effort to prevent his being brought to Nebraska.

The Sheriff has taken no action in the matter, and will co-operate with the Omaha police authorities.

CUDAHY MAKES DENIAL.

The alleged confession of Crowe to the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy five years ago, in which Crowe indicates the boy in a conspiracy to bring \$20,000 from the boy's father, Edward A. Cudahy, finds few believers in Omaha. The boy made this statement:

"There is not a single word of truth in the statement that I had anything to do with either with the planning or the carrying out of the scheme, other than that I was the victim of it."